
KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 23, 1846.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. BULLOCK.
The Clerk read the Journal of yesterday.
Petitions were presented by Messrs. TAYLOR, BRADFORD, BRADLEY, BUTLER, HARRIS and CONNER.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. HARDIN, from the committee on the Judiciary, a bill for the benefit of J. P. Owens and others, infant heirs of Jeremiah Owens, dec'd: passed.
(A message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on sundry bills.)

Also, a bill for the benefit of the heirs of Edmund F. Mundy, deceased: passed.

Also, a H. R. act for the benefit of John Young, Surveyor of Greenup: passed.

Also, a H. R. act to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors in the town or within one mile of Lagrange: passed.

Mr. WALKER, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, a bill allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to Carter county:

Mr. HARRIS moved an amendment, allowing an additional Justice to Bath county: adopted.

The bill, as amended, then passed.

Also, a bill allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to Lawrence county: passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of Diana McGuire, of Floyd: \$50 for her idiot son:

Mr. JAMES moved the re-commitment of the bill: negatived.

The bill then passed.

Mr. SWOPE, from the committee on Privileges and Elections, a H. R. act to change the places of voting in election precincts in Breathitt and Clay: passed.

Also, a H. R. act to establish an election precinct in Madison, &c.: passed.

Also, a H. R. act abolishing election precincts in Gallatin, Fayette, and Whitley:

Mr. HENDERSON moved to strike out the provision abolishing the precinct in Whitley: adopted.

Mr. TAYLOR moved an amendment abolishing the election precinct at Colbyville, in Clarke: adopted.

The bill, as amended, then passed.

Also, a bill to establish an election precinct in Laurel: passed.

Also, a bill to establish an election precinct in Lawrence: passed.

Also, a bill to change the place of voting in the lower precinct in Spencer: passed.

Mr. DYER, from the committee on Internal Improvement, a H. R. act to place the State road leading from Moss' Ferry to Waidshoro' under control of the Marshall County Court: passed.

Also, a H. R. act for keeping the roads in Clarke and Todd in repair, with an amendment: concurred—and passed.

Also, a resolution rejecting the petition of Chas. Martin and others, praying the repeal of the law declaring Little Barren river a navigable stream: adopted.

Also, a bill to amend the act incorporating the Louisville and Mississippi Railroad Company: re-views an expired provision: passed.

Mr. JAMES, from the committee on Finance, a H. R. act for the benefit of Daniel Neal and Sarah Graham: passed.

Also, a H. R. act for the benefit of Smith Wingate and Charles Horseman, late Deputy Sheriffs of Owen, with an amendment allowing W. D. Mitchell, Clerk of the Oldham Circuit and County Courts to collect his fee bills of 1840-1: concurred and passed.

Also, a H. R. act for the benefit of Rh. H. Ranson, with an amendment: concurred and passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of the idiots of Perry and Letcher: passed.

Also, a resolution rejecting the petition of Benj. F. Hansford, praying to be privileged to peddle without license: adopted.

Mr. WALLACE, from the committee on Military Affairs, a H. R. act to legalize the proceedings of the 20th regiment: passed.

REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. SWOPE, a bill for the benefit of Martin Fugate, late Sheriff of Pendleton: re-committed to committee on Military Affairs.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WALKER, leave to introduce a bill concerning the town of Russellville: referred to a select committee.

Mr. TAYLOR moved that leave be asked to withdraw from the H. R. the report of the vote of the Senate rejecting the bill for the benefit of the Livingston County Court: agreed to, and Mr. TAYLOR directed to ask back the bill from the House.

Mr. SWOPE, leave to introduce a bill to legalize the proceedings of the Court of Assessment of the 104th Regiment in 1843: referred to committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WALKER, from a select committee, had special leave to report a bill concerning the town of Russellville: passed.

Mr. BUTLER moved that leave be asked to withdraw from the H. R. the report of the vote of the Senate, passing the bill to incorporate the town of Milton, in Trimble county: agreed to, and Mr. BUTLER directed to ask back the bill from the House.

Mr. JAMES, from a select committee, had special leave to report a bill to provide for the erection of a Marine Railway in the town of Hickman, and for other purposes: passed.

Mr. BUTLER returned the bill from the H. R. incorporating the town of Milton; the vote on the passage of the bill was re-considered, and it was re-committed to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TAYLOR returned the bill from H. R. for the benefit of the Livingston County Court.

Mr. PATTERSON moved that the orders of the day be dispensed, to consider the bill for the benefit of the Livingston County Court: agreed to.

Mr. TAYLOR moved that the vote rejecting the bill be re-considered: agreed to.

Mr. SWOPE moved an amendment allowing the County Court of Pendleton to appropriate the proceeds of vacant lands in said county to building a Court House: adopted.

The bill, as amended, then passed, yeas 20, nays 8.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

An act for the benefit of Louisa Ann Coleman, &c., with a H. R. amendment: concurred in.

A H. R. act incorporating the town of Hillsboro', in Fleming county: passed.

A H. R. act divorcing Thomas Watson from his wife, Amanda, with a Senate amendment divorcing Amanda from her former husband, Thos. Watson, and legalizing her subsequent marriage with Geo. W. Newman: passed.

Sundry H. R. acts were read a second time and referred to appropriate standing committees.

A H. R. resolution, requesting the Secretary of State to communicate his plan of improving the revenue, &c., without increasing the public burdens: adopted.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Governor, nominating Bushrod Boswell, as a Militia General: rules dispensed and confirmed.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 23, 1846.

Prayers and the Journal being read,
Petitions, &c., were presented by Mr. SPEAKER, Messrs. HARDY, SHORT, S. STONE, POPE, WHEAT, RODMAN and WALKER, which were received and appropriately referred.

Mr. ROOT asked leave to introduce a bill to incorporate a Turnpike Road Company to construct a road from the town of Newport to Alexandria in Campbell county: which the House refused.

Mr. GLENN moved to dispense with the rules for the purpose of taking up the resolution from the Senate, fixing a time for adjournment without day: and upon this question he demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the vote stood, yeas 41; nays 39. So the rules were not dispensed.

REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. L. COMBS, from said committee, to whom had been referred the leave to bring in a bill to prevent the practice of peddling in this Commonwealth, reported a resolution to be discharged from the further consideration thereof.

Mr. PETERS moved to reverse the report and to instruct the committee to report a bill in accordance with the leave.

Mr. L. COMBS. It might be that the gentleman from Montgomery did not buy from pedlars; or he might have the honor to reside in some large town where the services of pedlars were not needed.

But Mr. C., and a majority of the committee on Ways and Means, were of opinion that these pedlars are as a sort of labor-saving machinery to the buyer of goods, &c., in the less favored sections of the State. He would, however, report a bill, with great pleasure, if such were the will of the House.

Mr. SEATON supported the report: and then the committee was discharged.

On motion of Mr. S. STONE, the rules were dispensed to allow the committee on Propositions and Grievances to report adversely to the petitions and papers on the subject of the removal of the county seat of Owsley: which was concurred in, and the papers withdrawn.

Mr. L. COMBS, from the committee on Ways and Means, to whom had been referred the following resolution of this House, to-wit:

"Resolved, That the committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report, on Saturday next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., upon the resolution to them referred, inquiring into the expediency of requiring Clerks, who receive from the perquisites of office annually more than \$1200, to pay the residue into the Treasury, to the credit of the Sinking Fund: reported a resolution to be discharged from its consideration.

On motion of Mr. E. SMITH, the subject of the report was postponed, and made the special order for Wednesday next.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary KOHLHASS, now reported the action of that body on sundry bills, &c.

Mr. ROOT moved to re-consider the vote by which the House concurred in the report of the committee on Propositions and Grievances above recited: which was lost.

The Chairman of the committee on Ways and Means (Mr. L. Combs), then proceeded to report a bill to them referred, entitled, an act for the benefit of the Clinton and Russell Circuit Courts, without amendment, and with the expression of opinion that it ought not to pass: and the bill was rejected.

Mr. L. COMBS, from the same committee, reported a bill, authorizing the Trustees of the town of Henderson to license coffee houses.

Mr. E. SMITH proposed to amend the bill by adding a section, extending the provisions of the bill to every incorporated town in this Commonwealth.

Mr. GLENN proposed to amend the amendment by excepting the towns of Elbert, Flemingsburg and Mounsterling.

And then the bill and amendments were laid on the table.

Mr. L. COMBS, reported a resolution to discharge the committee on Ways and Means from the further consideration of the resolution, to them referred, with reference to taxing process issued by Justices of the Peace and Police Judges: which was concurred in.

Mr. L. COMBS, from the committee on Ways and Means, to whom had been referred the petition of John Duerson, of the city of Louisville, reported a bill for his benefit: which was read. [It provides that, whereas Moses Frederick, a freeman of color, lately deceased in said city, being then possessed of certain real estate, &c.; and by his will, desiring to constitute his only surviving brother, Harry, to be his heir; and, whereas, the said Harry is the slave of the petitioner, [Duerson]; therefore, the said petitioner is constituted administrator, &c., and authorized to receive \$650 of his said slave as the price of freedom, &c.]

Mr. J. T. SMITH proposed to amend by a section requiring the said Harry to leave this State within sixty days from and after the passage of this act.

Mr. GLENN proposed twelve months; which was accepted: and then the bill passed.

Mr. L. COMBS, from the same committee, reported a bill for the benefit of John Thomas, a pauper of Adair county: passed.

Mr. L. COMBS, from the same committee, reported adversely to the petition of John Hunt, of Whitley—that he might peddle without license; and the committee was discharged from its consideration, after an ineffectual effort to reverse the report by the gentleman from Whitley.

Mr. L. COMBS, from the same committee, reported adversely to the petition for selling common liquor without license, by Thomas J. Fogey: which was concurred in.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. COX, from said committee, to whom had been referred the bill authorizing the payment of the amount due to the commissioners of the road leading from the mouth of Salt river to Bowlinggreen, reported the same with an amendment, authorizing the payment out of the treasury of the sum of \$950 to the county of Edmonson—being the amount of the road claim of said county—and directing the same to be applied to the improvement of said road. The amendment was concurred in: and the bill passed.

Mr. COX from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing Mary E. Bush to erect a fish dam across the Rolling Fork of Salt river: passed.

Mr. COX, from the same committee, reported without amendment, the bill to repeal in part, an act entitled, an act, to amend the charters of the Louisville and Elizabethtown Turnpike Company, and the Lexington Turnpike Company, approved February 7, 1845: passed.

Mr. COX, from the same committee, reported the bill to amend the act entitled, an act, to incorporate the Louisville and Portland Railroad Company, approved March 2, 1844, with an amendment.

[The object of the bill is to extend the said Railroad to the Louisville wharf, and to extend the time of the charter of said company, for the purpose of increasing the stock subscriptions, &c. The object of the amendment is to reserve to the State the concurrent right of way on said road, in the event of the completion of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad to Louisville.]

On motion of Mr. POPE, further consideration of the subject was postponed till Wednesday next.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Senator TAYLOR, was now received, proposing a withdrawal of

the report of the concurrence of that body in the passage of the House bill for the benefit of the Livingston County Court: Also another message, by Senator BUTLER, proposing to withdraw the report of that body with reference to the bill entitled, an act, to incorporate the town of Milton, in Clinton county: which were accorded by the House.

Mr. COX, from the committee on Internal Improvement, reported without amendment, the bill entitled, an act, for the benefit of Alexander Strong. [Authorizing the said Strong to erect a fish dam across the North Fork of the Kentucky river:] passed.

Mr. COX, from the same committee, reported a bill for the benefit of the Covington and Lexington Turnpike Road Company: which was re-committed.

Mr. COX, from the same committee, reported a Senate bill entitled, an act, to amend the charter of the Glasgow and Scottsville Turnpike Road Company: which was allowed to pass into the orders of the day.

SPECIAL ORDER.—THE SALARY BILL.

The unfinished business in the special order of yesterday being the consideration of the bill entitled, an act, to reduce the salaries of the Circuit Judges of this Commonwealth, and for other purposes; which is as follows, to-wit:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That from and after the passage of this act, the various officers of this Commonwealth, hereinafter mentioned, shall be paid out of the Public Treasury, the following salaries annually, to-wit: The Circuit Judges of this Commonwealth, the sum of one thousand dollars each, except the Judge of the fifth Judicial District, who shall have twelve hundred and fifty dollars; to the Chancellor of the City of Louisville twelve hundred dollars; Judges of the Court of Appeals, five hundred dollars each; the Auditor of Public Accounts, five hundred dollars; to the Treasurer, one thousand dollars; to the Secretary of State, six hundred and fifty dollars; to the Register of the Land Office, one thousand dollars; to the Principal Clerk in said Office, five hundred dollars; to the Assistant Clerk in the same office, three hundred dollars; to the Librarian, one hundred dollars; to the Clerk of the Secretary's Office, five hundred dollars; to the President of the Board of Internal Improvement, five hundred dollars; to the Attorney General, two hundred and fifty dollars; to the Quarter-Master General, one hundred dollars; Attorneys for the Commonwealth, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the several officers named in the first section of this act, shall be paid their annual salaries quarterly, as provided by the law now in force.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts coming within the purview of this, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

And the question being on the adoption of the amendment offered on yesterday by the gentleman from Harrison, (Mr. Desha) to-wit: To strike out from the first section the words, "except the Judge of the fifth Judicial District, who shall receive twelve hundred and fifty dollars."

Mr. HARLAR, having the floor, proceeded to address the House in opposition to the amendment—and, by consent, to the bill itself.

Mr. WORTHAM, Mr. J. T. SMITH, and Mr. PETERS were then heard in favor of the bill; and Mr. SEATON and Mr. POPE in opposition.

When, under the operation of the previous question, demanded by Mr. HUNTON, the amendment was adopted, yeas 61, nays 23.

Mr. KELLY now called for the reading of the bill as amended; which was had: and then the engrossment and third reading was ordered.

Mr. BROWN proposed to amend the bill with the following engrossed clause by way of order, to-wit: "Provided that the salary of the Treasurer of this Commonwealth shall be \$1250, instead of \$1000," which was ruled out of order.

Mr. GLENN proposed to amend, by way of rider, with the following engrossed clause, to-wit:

"That, from and after the passage of this act, when any Circuit Judge of this Commonwealth shall vacate his office, by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to divide the said vacant Circuit between three Judges of the adjoining Circuits; and it shall be the duty of the next annual session of the Legislature thereafter, to re-district the State, so as to include the said vacant district within the districts remaining throughout the whole State, and to equalize the same, and the Legislature shall continue to merge the districts, that may thereafter become vacant, into the remaining districts, until the number of the Judicial Districts in this Commonwealth shall amount to no more than thirteen."

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided, by yeas and nays, in the affirmative—yeas 51; nays 36. So the amendment was adopted.

Mr. E. SMITH, contending the amendment, as destructive of the bill, now moved an adjournment, and demanded the yeas and nays thereon; which were ordered: but the House refused to adjourn—yeas 12; nays 72.

Mr. WORTHAM now called for the previous question, which the House sustained.

The main question was then announced by the SPEAKER, to-wit: Shall the bill now pass? and the yeas and noes being demanded thereon, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 59; noes 25—as follows, to-wit:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Barlow, Barnette, Begley, G. Bowling, Browner, Brown, Cessna, Cleveland, James Combs, Conner, Desha, Dudley, Evans, Fallis, Ford, Gano, Gardner, Glenn, Haggard, Hardy, Hatfield, Hay, Head, Headley, Howell, Hutton, D. B. Johnson, A. Johnston, Kelly, Lapsley, Layne, Mayes, Maxey, McKellup, Mills, Moore, Murray, Myers, Orndorff, Orr, Peters, Priest, Rood, Bailey, Riley, Rodman, Root, Shawhan, Short, Joseph Smith, Speed, B. Stone, S. Stone, Thurston, Wallace, Wheat, Whitlock and Wortham—59.

NAYS—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Abbett, Barkley, Batts, Brooks, Clack, Clarke, L. Combs, Cox, Dallen, Darnaby, Duncan, Gore, Harlan, Jackson, Mayhall, McCampbell, Miller, Pope, Reid, Seaton, E. Smith, Sparks, W. Thomas, Walker and Waller—26. So the bill passed.

And then the House adjourned.

GROWTH OF A MANUFACTURING TOWN.—A single school district in the town of Manchester, N. H., which eight years ago contained but one hundred and twenty-five inhabitants, all told, now has within its limits a busy population of nearly ten thousand. The whole amount of cash disbursed by manufacturing establishments is not far from seventy-five thousand dollars per month—sixty-four thousand dollars of which are paid to the operatives alone! Who can point us to an instance on record of similar thrift, rapid increase, and substantial prosperity?

PEACH FAMILY.—Major Reybold, of Delaware, and his four sons, sent the following quantity of peaches to market last season. Major Philip Reybold, from Maryland and Delaware orchards, 44,000 baskets; John Reybold, 17,700; Philip Reybold, 9,000; William Reybold, 10,095; Barney Reybold, 10,000; aggregate, 90,795. Average them only at a dollar a basket, and what a productive crop!—New York Sun.

Extracts from Miss Dix's Memorial to the Legislature of New Jersey, January, 1845.

The establishment of hospitals for the insane has, with the last century, become so general among all civilized and christianized nations, that the neglect of this duty seems to involve aggravated culpability, and a just appreciation of the claims of humanity, which can find neither justification nor apology. It past ages, it was believed that insanity was a disease of the mind, of the mind peculiarly, and distinct from the physical condition. Most of the ancient nations received the idea, that insanity was produced by supernatural agencies; but it was a just judgment from Heaven, directly visited upon the individual, or his parents and family: in short, that it was a judicial infliction from the Supreme Being—hence tortures, chains, and incarceration in gloomy dungeons; and hence derision and degradation, loathing and contumely. And so men argued, "shall those who receive no mercy from the Just One, not also be cast out; and shall we cherish those abandoned ones whom the Almighty has forsaken?" This terrible error gradually gave place to more humane views, and in the middle ages we recognize the first slow advances in the cause of these poor sufferers. St. Vincent de Paul, that pious, self-sacrificing Apostle, became "the providence of God," to soften the hearts of European nations towards the oppressed maniac, and the neglected idiot. With an unquenchable zeal, he traversed vast regions, sustained by a holy charity, teaching men, that to be humane, was to be allied to Deity. He rescued thousands from terrible tortures, and kindled sympathies for the miserable, which, transmitted with increase, from generation to generation, to our own times, have wrought the salvation of thousands and tens of thousands. The monks, to whom for a long period, in Italy and other Catholic countries, the insane were consigned, both for medical and spiritual treatment, through much error, finally attained to a more rational treatment of this fearful malady. Lashes, at one period daily inflicted to subdue paroxysms, were in some places superseded by less severe discipline. But it remained for France to exhibit the first effectual systematic efforts in behalf of the insane. It was in France, first, that thousands of maniacs were brought under control by the influence of firmness and kindness; and manacles and fetters, and the blood-imbrued lash, were banished from hospitals and asylums, where they so long had been the rule of government.

It is to Pinel, the great and good Pinel, a physician attending at the hospital of the Bicetre, two miles south of Paris, that we owe this first great triumph of humanity and skill, over ferocity and ignorance. For the history of this glorious achievement, I briefly translate and abridge a passage from a memoir, read by the son of Pinel before the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences:

"Near the close of the year 1792, M. Pinel, having repeatedly importuned the Government to issue a decree permitting him to unchain the maniacs at the Bicetre, went in person to solicit what had been refused to his written representations. With courage and resolution he urged the removal of this cruel abuse. At length, M. Couthon, member of the commune, yielded to the importunate arguments of Pinel, and consented to meet him at the hospital, to witness these first experiments, as well as to assure himself that this was not a stratagem to give liberty to political offenders. Couthon proceeded, himself, to question the patients, but received only abuse and execrations, accompanied by terrible cries and the clanking of chains. Retreating from the damp and filthy cells, he exclaimed to Pinel, 'Do as you will; but you will be sacrificed to this false sentiment of mercy.' Pinel delayed no longer: he selected fifty, who he believed might be released from their chains without danger to others. The fetters were removed, first, from twelve, using the precaution of having prepared strong jackets, closing behind, with long sleeves, which could be used if necessary.

"The experiments commenced with an English captain, whose history was unknown: he had been in chains forty years! As he was thought to be one of the most dangerous, having killed, at one time, an attendant with a blow from his manacles, the keepers approached him with caution; but first Pinel entered his cell unattended. 'Ah, well captain, I will cause your chains to be taken off; you shall have liberty to walk in the court, if you will promise to behave like a gentleman, and offer no assault to those you will meet.' 'I would promise,' said the maniac; 'but you deride me, you are amusing yourself at my expense; you all fear me, once free.' 'I have six men,' replied Pinel, 'ready to obey my orders; believe me, therefore, I will set you free from this *duree*, if you will put on this jacket.' The captain assented: the chains were removed, and the jacket laced;—the keepers withdrew, without closing the door. He raised himself, but fell: this effort was repeated again and again; the use of his limbs, so long constrained, nearly failed: at length, trembling, and with tottering steps, he emerged from his dark dungeon. His first look was at the sky! 'Ah,' cried he, 'how beautiful! The remainder of the day he was constantly moving to and fro, uttering continually exclamations of pleasure;—he heeded no one: the flowers, the trees, above all the sky, engrossed him. At night he voluntarily returned to his cell, which had been cleansed, and furnished with a better bed: his sleep was tranquil and profound. For the two remaining years which he spent in the hospital, he had no recurrence of violent paroxysms, and often rendered good service to the keepers, in conducting the affairs of the establishment.

"The patient released next after the captain, was Chevré, a soldier of the French Guards, who had been chained ten years, and had been peculiarly difficult of control. Pinel, entering his cell, announced, that if he would obey his injunctions he should be chained no longer. He promised, and following every movement of his liberator, executed his directions with alacrity and address. Never, in the history of the human mind, was exhibited a more sudden and complete revolution; he executed every order with exactness; and this patient, whose best years had been sacrificed in a gloomy cell, in chains and misery, soon showed himself capable of being one of the most useful persons about the establishment. He repeatedly, during the horrors of the Revolution, saved the life of his benefactor. On one occasion, he encountered a band of 'sans culottes,' who were bearing Pinel to 'the Lanterne,' owing to his having been an elector in 1789. With bold and determined purpose he rescued his beloved master, and caused that life to be spared which had been so great a blessing to the insane in France.

"In the third cell were three Prussian soldiers, who had been for many years in chains, but how or for what they had been committed none knew; they were not dangerous, and seemed capable of enjoying the indulgence of living together. They were terrified at the preparations for their release, fearing new severities awaited them. Sunk into dementia, they were indifferent to the freedom offered.

"An aged priest came next; he fancied himself to be the Messiah. Taunted once with the exclamation, that if in truth he was Christ, he could break his chains, he answered with solemnity, 'Frustrantenas Dominum tuum?' Religious exaltation had characterized his life. On foot he had made pilgrimages to Rome and Cologne; he had made a voyage to the western world to convert savage tribes. This ruling idea passed into mania, and returning to France, he declared that he was Christ, the Sa-

vior. He was arrested on the charge of blasphemy, and taken before the Archbishop of Paris, by whose decree he was consigned to the Bicetre, as either a blasphemer or a madman. Loaded with heavy chains, he for twelve years bore patiently sarcasm and cruel sufferings. Pinel had the happiness to witness his recovery in less than a year, and to discharge him from the hospital quite cured.

"In the short period of a few days, Pinel released from their chains more than fifty maniacs, men of various ranks and conditions, merchants, lawyers, priests, soldiers, laborers—thus rendering the furious tractable, and creating peace and contentment, to a wonderful degree, where long the most hideous scenes of tumult and disorder had reigned."

But the efforts of Pinel for the relief of the insane were not limited to the Bicetre; at La Salpêtrière, a ward bears his name, continually reminding the visitor of what France and the insane owe to this great philanthropist.

The improved method of treating the insane, soon extended to England. Reforms were projected, investigations instituted, and the work advanced, if not rapidly, surely. The Retreat at York, distinguished for its humane influences, was founded by the Society of Friends, who, rich in good works, have always been prompt to sustain humane institutions, and advance enterprises for ameliorating the sufferings which beset humanity. The Hanwell Asylum obtained a celebrity, under Sir William C. Ellis, which has been advanced and sustained by Dr. Connelly.

In Germany, the principles and discipline of Pinel, and his coadjutor, Esquirol, have been established by Heinroth, who has recently died, leaving an example of humanity and fidelity which his pupils and successors hasten to imitate. The asylum at Seiburg, on the Rhine, under Jacobi, whose law and practice was "kindness and firmness," ranks among the best in the European world. The asylums for the insane in Italy have attained a high reputation, contrasted with those of former years.

The rapid diffusion of correct principles and improved modes of treating the insane in the United States, within the last twenty years, is too well known to render any historical detail of our asylums necessary here. New hospitals are annually founded, and old establishments remodelled, and made to keep pace with the rapid improvements of the age. They are superintended by skilful physicians of intelligent minds, and most of them distinguished in their profession, who spend the strength of their best years in advancing the cause of humanity. They "spend and are spent" in the noble effort to heal or mitigate those diseases which derange the healthful functions of the brain, and thus disturb the reasoning faculties and perceptions. The very onerous duties of the superintending physician of a hospital for the insane, and, indeed, of all official persons connected with these institutions, can be appreciated only by those who are very familiar with the routine of their daily duties. We may, with a just pride, rejoice that we have hospitals which will bear a close, and very favorable comparison with any in the old world, and these directed by men whose abilities give distinction to the institutions over which they preside.

I have confidence in hospital care for the insane, and in no other care, which, under the most favorable circumstances even, can be brought to surround the patient. Insanity is a malady which requires treatment appropriate to its peculiar and varied forms; the most skilful physicians in general practice, are among the first to recommend their patients to hospital treatment, and however painful it may be to friends to yield up the sufferer to the care of strangers, natural tenderness and sensibilities never should stand in the way of ultimate benefit to the patient. And if this care is needed for the rich, for those whose homes abound in every luxury which wealth can purchase, and refined habits covet, how much more is it needed for those who are brought low by poverty, and are destitute of friends!

PLANTING CHESTNUTS.—The rapid growth of the chestnut, the excellence of its timber, and its fine ornamental appearance, renders it a desirable object of cultivation. The fruit which it produces, too, is not the least consideration.

Many, however, who attempt to raise these trees, partially or wholly fail in causing the seeds to germinate. This is usually owing to the seeds becoming dry before they are planted. An exposure of a few days to dry air is sufficient to prevent their growing. Hence, as soon as they are taken from the tree, they should be planted. They should not be covered more than an inch and a half deep, if the soil

Miscellaneous.

THE MAILS.

WESTERN MAIL—via Louisville, Ky.; arrives daily at 1 P. M., departs daily at 2 P. M.
EASTERN MAIL—via Lexington, Ky.; arrives daily at 1 P. M., departs daily at 2 P. M.
GEORGETOWN MAIL—arrives daily at 8 A. M., departs daily at 9 A. M.
VERMILION MAIL—arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 A. M., departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2 P. M.
SOUTHERN MAIL—via Harrodsburg, Ky.; arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M., departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 A. M.
CARROLLTON MAIL—via Kentucky River, in Boats; arrives Sundays, Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 A. M., departs Sundays, Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 A. M.
OWENTON AND NEW CASTLE MAILS—by River, in Boats; arrives Sundays and Thursdays, with Carrollton Mail, at 9 A. M., departs Tuesdays and Fridays, with Carrollton Mail, at 9 A. M.
LETTERS intended for the Western, Southern, Carrollton, Owenton and New Castle Mails, must be placed in the office by 7 o'clock and on the days of departure.
LETTERS intended for the Eastern, Georgetown and Versailles Mails, must be in by 12 M., on the days of departure.

NORTHERN BRANCH BANK,

AT LOUISVILLE.
CHAPMAN COLEMAN—PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM RICHARDSON—CASHIER.
W. H. CLIFTON,
E. G. MCKINNON,
H. PIRLIE,
A. R. BUCHANAN,
WILLIAM RANNEY,
 DIRECTORS.
 Discount Days—Mondays and Thursdays.

BANK OF LOUISVILLE.

JOSHUA B. BOWLES—PRESIDENT.
ALFRED THURSTON—CASHIER.
W. H. WORSLEY,
THOMAS S. SNEAD,
WM. GAY,
MICHAEL COVY,
MATTHEW FERGUSON,
THOMAS T. SHREVE,
 DIRECTORS.
 Discount Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

BRANCH BANK OF KENTUCKY,

AT FRANKFORT.
THO. N. LINDSEY—PRESIDENT.
E. H. TAYLOR—CASHIER.
P. L. PETERSON,
A. S. PARKER,
A. W. DUBLEY,
DAVID THOMSON,
JACOB SWIGERT,
 DIRECTORS.
 Discount Days—Every Tuesday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY,

AT LEXINGTON.
JOHN TILFORD—PRESIDENT.
M. T. SCOTT—CASHIER.
HENRY T. DUNCAN,
MAHON C. JOHNSON,
BENJAMIN GRAY,
FRANCIS K. HUNT,
RICHARD HIGGINS,
ABRAHAM T. FLETCHER,
EDWARD MACALESTER,
JAMES W. COCHRAN,
 DIRECTORS.
 Discount Days—Tuesday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

BANK OF KENTUCKY,

AT LOUISVILLE.
VIRGIL MCKINNON—PRESIDENT.
GEO. C. GWATHNEY—CASHIER.
THOMAS SMITH,
D. L. DEATY,
T. E. EWING,
TIO. ANDERSON,
L. L. SHREVE,
P. R. GRAY,
JAMES TRABBE,
 DIRECTORS.
 Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.

JANUARY 1st, 1846.

Madison Coach and Harness



MANUFACTORY.

With new arrangements, new advantages, new patterns and styles of work, with new and fresh supplies of stock, with workmen improved by more experience and practice, with more system, and still more anxious desires to please all who will favor me with a call, I acknowledge all past favors, and with correct sense of my obligations to my numerous friends and patrons, I return my sincere thanks to all.
 To any person or families wanting, I will say I am prepared to build to order, the best Private or Clarence Coaches, Chariots, Landaus, Charriages, four, and two passenger Rockaways, Barouches, Phaetons, Buggies and Harness.
 No exertions spared to please in every respect.
 May 20, 1845—65¢.

For references and specimens of work, refer to Messrs. J. F. Leavelle, J. C. Woodburn, M. G. & J. D. Bright, J. G. Marshall, and G. D. Fitzhugh—Madison, Ind.; Gov. Wesley, Gen. Peter Dudley, and Mr. Jephtha Dudley—Frankfort, Ky.; Messrs. Thomas Smith, N. Gist, and J. P. Force—Henry county, Ky.; Mr. Parker, and Shelby Todd, Esq.—Shelby county, Ky.; Messrs. John McLean and B. F. Baker—Jefferson co. Ky.; Messrs. James Taylor and Geo. Thompson—Mercer co. Ky.; Dr. Craig and Mr. N. Gist—Boyle co. Ky.; Capt. S. Berry, and Mr. Wm. Grady—Woodford co. Ky.; Dr. J. J. J. and Mr. G. F. Payne—Scott co. Ky.; Mr. J. W. Hunt, Maj. James Thurston and F. K. Hunt, Esq.—Fayette co. Ky.; Dr. J. J. J. and Mr. J. J. J.—Boone co. Ky.; Judge Simpson, Col. S. Jackson—Clark co. Ky.; Messrs. Wm. Clarke and J. Turpin—Jessamine co. Ky.; and all others to whom I have sold work—all warranted, and my name to be found on every article.
 H. P. NEWELL, Madison, Ind.

WANTED, 20,000 feet of the best Hickory and Ash that grows—sawed through and through—from 1 1/2 to 5 inches.
 If 7 TWO BUGGIES for sale, very low—apply at Graham's Livery Stable.
 January 1, 1846—by.

S. WELLES'S

GREAT WESTERN FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE,

Frankfort, Kentucky.

Here Fashion has her style arrayed,
 Of art and taste combined;
 Each gorgeous dress is here displayed,
 To suit the varied mind.
 Here Coats, and Vests, and Pants you view,
 Of texture sound and true;
 All colored with rich rainbow hues,
 To deck the form divine;
 And scarfs of every beautiful shade,
 Artistic skill could trace;
 To please the taste, delight the eye,
 And twine the neck with grace;
 And splendid Cloaks made a la mode,
 To keep the body warm;
 The richest dress which Fashion's code
 Has given the world to wear;
 Our ample stock we purchased low,
 And sold the rind down;
 And thus we sell you to a friend,
 Than any one in town;
 Our matches Goods then call and see,
 And buy a splendid suit;
 For they shall fit you to a T,
 And shall be cheap to boot.
 Just try the new GREAT WESTERN stand;
 To please shall be our task,
 And when we've served with ready hand,
 The dimes—that's all we ask.
 N. B.—Now let all buyers call and try,
 They'll find what's better;
 For WELLES gets a new supply
 OF CLOTHING every week.
 January 1, 1846

CHARLES S. BODLEY & Co.,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON, KY.

KEEP constantly on hand, a large collection of LAW, MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL, MISCELLANEOUS, and SCHOOL BOOKS; together with a beautiful assortment of STATIONERY, such as is usually kept in Bookstores—which they will sell as low, and upon as accommodating terms as at any other House in the West. They request all persons desirous of purchasing articles in their line of business, to give them a call and examine articles and prices.
 January 1, 1846

THE BRUEN HOUSE,

(FORMERLY DUDLEY HOUSE)

IS now kept by OWEN W. GRIMES, in a better and cheaper manner than any Hotel was ever kept before, in the City of LEXINGTON, KY.
 Meals, each, 25¢.
 Board, per day, \$1.00
 Fire, 25¢.
 If I request Travelers and Ladies to call and stay with me at least once.
 January 1, 1846

Frankfort Advertisements.

J. S. WITHROW & Co.,

No. 4, SWIGERT'S ROW, ST. CLAIR ST., FRANKFORT, (Between Mansion House and Capitol).

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

January 1, 1846

JAMES MONROE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WILL attend diligently to any business which may be entrusted to him, in any of the Courts held in Frankfort and adjoining Counties. Collections made in any part of the State. Office in Old Bank corner, opposite Mansion House.
 January 1, 1846

GEORGE CUNNINGHAM,

SADDLE, TRUNK AND HARNESS MAKER,

MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of every article in his line of business. His prices are reasonable, and he invites the public to give him a call.
 January 1, 1846

WAGON MAKING, PLOUGH MAKING, & BLACKSMITHING.

WM. WHITEHEAD,

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to execute work in all of the various branches of Wagon Making and Blacksmithing, at the lowest cash prices. He also makes improved Ploughs. He has employed experienced workmen, and warrants his work. His shops are situated on High Street, where he will be pleased to see his friends.
 January 1, 1846

TAYLOR & KENNAN'S

REGULAR AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE,

ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

FOR the sale of DRY GOODS, BOOKS, FURNITURE, &c., &c. Auction sales of Dry Goods, Furniture, &c., on Tuesday and Friday evenings, at half past six o'clock, and at such other times as may be necessary to close consignments. Goods, &c. sold at private sale at all times, and at reduced prices, for CASH.
 January 1, 1846

GRAHAM'S LIVERY STABLE,

ANN ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & MAIN, NEAR THE WEISER HOUSE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

C. G. GRAHAM,
 At his old and well known stand, is prepared to keep Horses in tip-top style, and at the most moderate prices. First rate Buggies, Hackes, and Barouches constantly on hand for hire. Also, good Riding Horses, well fitted. He gives his personal attention to every thing connected with his Stable, and he knows that he is hard to beat in keeping Horses.
 January 1, 1846

JOHN D. RAKE,

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that he is now carrying on the Cabinet Business, at all his various branches. He solicits patronage, and pledges himself to use every exertion to deserve it. Besides, he pledges himself to do better work, and at the same prices, FOR CASH, as is done at Cincinnati or Louisville. If you don't believe this, give him a trial, and the matter will be convinced.
 January 1, 1846

BOONE HOUSE.

THOMAS S. CARTER,

HAVING purchased the stock of H. Fox in the "Frankfort Restaurant," on the South West corner of Broadway and Lewis streets, in the town of Frankfort, and added thereto every thing to furnish a complete

COFFEE HOUSE,

has opened the same under the name of the BOONE HOUSE. He will at all times keep on hand a full assortment of choice Liquors, Wines, Ale, Beer, &c., &c. He will also keep a superior Coffee House, in which the lovers of good things will, at all seasons, and at all hours, day or night, be promptly supplied with every delicacy of "Fish, Flesh and Fowl," Venison, Beef Tongues, Birds, Oysters, and in almost every thing which enters into an establishment of this kind. His attention will be constant and unwearied; his terms satisfactory. He therefore hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
 S. B. Lunch every day at 11 o'clock.
 January 1, 1846

BROADWAY HOTEL.

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND ANN STREETS, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

W. H. KENDALL,

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he is still the Proprietor of this well known Tavern stand, and that his Table, Bar and Stables are kept in the best manner, and that he invites strangers and others to give him a trial, as he flatters himself that his accommodations are not inferior to either of the other public houses in the place.
 January 1, 1846

CONFECTIONERY, FRUIT AND VARIETY STORE,

No. 8, St. Clair Street, FRANKFORT, KY.

GEORGE W. LEWIS, would inform his friends and the public, that he keeps always on hand a general assortment of articles in his line of business—such as Confectionery, Fruits, Nuts, Family Groceries, best Cheating Tobacco, best Spanish Cigars, of all kinds; Shaving Soaps, Hair, Tooth, and Cloth Brushes, Combs, Cologne, &c., &c., which he will sell very low for cash—call and see.
 January 1, 1846

JACOB BEAVERSON,

HOUSE CARPENTER AND JOINER,

Shop on Wilkison street, between Main & Broadway, FRANKFORT, KY.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of this city and vicinity, that he carries on the above business in all its various branches. He has the best of workmen, and he is prepared to warrant his work. He hopes to receive as he has done, a liberal portion of public patronage.
 January 1, 1846

WM. M. TODD,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

No. 1, SWIGERT'S ROW, FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFERS to the public a valuable lot of BOOKS, which he will sell at reasonable prices, and respectfully invites those desirous of purchasing, to give him a call. Among his stock may be found,
 LAW,
 Darnford & East's Reports,
 Peters's Digest,
 Rogers's Reports,
 Wheeler's Amer. Dig.,
 Chitty's Blackstone,
 Chitty on Contracts,
 Chitty's Pleading,
 Chitty on Bills,
 Williams on Executors,
 Angel & Ames on Corporations,
 Walker's Amer. Law,
 Gilmer's Digest,
 McLean's Reports,
 Volantini on Limitations,
 Cooper's Justina,
 Stephen on Pleading,
 Story's Equity Jurisdiction,
 Story's Conflict of Laws,
 Tolson's Law of Executors,
 Thomas's Code.
 ALSO—MOREHEAD & BROWN and LOGGHOUGH'S DIGEST.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Hume, Smollett & Miller's Enc.
 Hume's Europe
 Guizot's Gibbons Rome,
 Cooper's Naval History,
 De Tocqueville's Dem. in Amer.
 Marryat's Tactics,
 Plutarch's Lives,
 Rollin's Ancient History,
 Josephus's History,
 Gibbon's History of Civilization,
 Mrs. Ellis's Prose Works,
 Webster's Speeches,
 Stern's Works,
 Tatter and Guardian,
 Thiers's French Revolution,
 Goldsmith's Animated Nature,
 The Federalist.
 Together with many others too numerous to insert in an advertisement.

POETICAL.

Byron's Works,
 Shakspeare's Works,
 Poets and Poetry of America,
 Hemans's Poems,
 Landou's do
 Amiel's do
 Burns's do
 Cowper's do

RELIGIOUS.

Jew's Letter to Voltaire,
 Davies's Sermons,
 Buck's Religious Anecdotes,
 Smith & Eeles's Republicanism,
 Anthony's Religious Assembly,
 Christian Chizee,
 Chalmers's Sermons,
 Difficulties of Romanism,
 Anthony's Classical Dictionary,
 Lempiere's do
 Anthony's Grk. & Roman Antiq.
 Leverette's Latin Lexicon,
 Ainsworth's do
 Latin Grammar,
 Latin Readers,
 Anthony's Virgil,
 ALSO, Geographies, Grammars, Histories, Arithmetics, School Readers, &c., by various authors.
 January 1, 1846

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, a first rate house servant, 23 or 24 years of age, with two children. Enquire at this office.
 January 1, 1846

Frankfort Advertisements.

FRANKFORT COACH MANUFACTORY.

J. J. QUINN,

HAVING made the necessary arrangements, is now prepared to build all kinds of work in his line, such as Coaches, Coaches, Buggies, Phaetons, &c., &c. His shop can be found at the South end of Ann street, and is the shop formerly connected to the stage line.
 All kinds of repairing done on the shortest notice and in the best manner. He solicits patronage.
 January 1, 1846

WM. MATHEWS,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

IS prepared to make all kinds of Gentlemen's wear in the most elegant style of taste and fashion.
 January 1, 1846

WM. BRIDGES,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

No. 2, SWIGERT'S ROW, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

IS prepared to execute work in his line in a manner not surpassed by any other establishment in the place. Give him a call.
 January 1, 1846

JOSEPH W. ALLEN—TAILOR,

TWO DOORS FROM MAIN, ON LEWIS STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

IS prepared to execute work in his line in the neatest style and most fashionable manner.
 January 1, 1846

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

C. N. JOHNSTON—Tailor,

SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE CRUTCHER'S DRUG STORE, FRANKFORT, KY.

IS prepared to execute work in his line cheaper than any other establishment in the place. He solicits patronage.
 January 1, 1846

HEFFNER & GILLISPIE,

FASHIONABLE TAILORS,

SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET, BETWEEN WEISER & MANSION HOUSES, FRANKFORT, KY.

CUT and MAKE to order all kinds of Gentlemen's Clothing, in the neatest and most improved styles.
 January 1, 1846

JOHN MILLER,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF TIN AND COPPER WARE.

KEEPS on hand a general assortment of all kinds of Tin, Copper and Hollow Ware, at the lowest cash prices.
 N. B. All kinds of work done in his line to order, in the shortest possible time. Repairing done cheap. Give him a call.
 January 1, 1846

HARRIS & M'KENDRICK,

CARPENTERS AND HOUSE JOINERS,

FRANKFORT, KY.

THEIR shop is on Ann, between Clinton and Mero streets, where both or either may be found, except when absent attending to business. They invite their friends to give them a call, when they will work done in their line cheap.
 January 1, 1846

J. L. SAGE,

MANUFACTURER OF RIFLE GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.,

BROADWAY STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice.
 January 1, 1846

TO PHYSICIANS.

Genuine Old Port and Pure Maderia Wine, and Old Brandy, for the sick, can be had day or night at
 DUNN & GRAHAM'S.
 Jan. 2

NEW BOOK JUST RECEIVED.

THE Life and Trial of Dr. ABNER BAKER, who was executed in Manchester, for the alleged murder of his brother-in-law, Daniel Bates, Esq., just received and for sale by
 WALKER & ALDRIDGE.
 Jan. 2

NAT. SIMS,

BARBER AND FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSER,

South-east corner Main and Ann streets, Frankfort, Kentucky.

ASSISTED by the experienced and well known Barber, SIMS, A. L., formerly of Lexington.
 January 1, 1846

E. VAN KEUREN,

FASHIONABLE BOOT MAKER,

On St. Clair street, two doors below the "Commonwealth Office," FRANKFORT, KY.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has established his shop in the heart of the city, and is prepared to make all kinds of work in his line, such as Boots, Shoes, &c., &c. He will also keep a full stock of the best materials, and from the latest New York fashions. Also, Boots and Shoes neatly repaired at the shortest notice. He has the best of workmen, and he is prepared to warrant his work. He hopes to receive as he has done, a liberal portion of public patronage.
 January 1, 1846

BOSWELL'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY

OF LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, by which, not only the color, but the face and eyes are given perfect in all their beauty of color and expression. Together with his late and valuable discovery of coloring the back ground, which is universally admired, and so indispensable in beautifying and finishing a miniature portrait in good taste.

A favorable opportunity is now offered to the ladies and gentlemen of Frankfort and vicinity, to obtain Miniature Portraits in the most perfect style of execution, which for life-like beauty, distinctness and accuracy, are acknowledged to be unequalled. Mr. Boswell has opened his Gallery at the corner of Main and Ann streets, over the drug store of W. L. Crutcher, near the Weiser House, where he is prepared to receive ladies and gentlemen to take their likenesses. He has the best of workmen, and he is prepared to warrant his work. He hopes to receive as he has done, a liberal portion of public patronage.
 January 1, 1846

PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

PROF. PLUMBE proposes having a DAGUERREAN GALLERY opened in this city, on the 27th inst., on St. Clair street, between Persimmon and McHenry's Consuetudine, to be conducted by E. JAMES BENNETT, where he will be gratified to wait upon all those who may be desirous of securing a perfect likeness, warranted durable, and pleasing to the eye, and last but not least, of relief of a good painting. In proof of this you need but call at his room and examine for yourselves his specimens.
 Ladies and gentlemen are earnestly requested to take the trouble of calling at his room, and they will acquire a pleasant having the honor of waiting upon them, either in exhibiting specimens, or in receiving their likenesses.

FOUNDED 1840.

Awarded the Medal, Four First Premiums, and Two High Honors, by the London Convention, N. Y. and Pennsylvania, respectively, for the most beautiful Colored Daguerreotypes, and best apparatus ever exhibited.

No. 33, Main st., adjoining the Northern Bank of Kentucky Louisville, Ky.
 No. 251, Broadway, New York.
 No. 75, Court street, Boston.
 No. 126, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
 No. 122, Baltimore street, Baltimore.
 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.
 Lyceum Hall, Alexandria.
 No. 36, Canal street, New Orleans.
 No. 12, Vielle Rue du Temple, Paris.
 Market Street, St. Louis.
 Main Street, Dubuque, Iowa.
 Main Street, between 4th and 5th, east side, Cincinnati.
 Broadway, Brooklyn.
 Dow's Buildings, Albany.
 Middle Street, Portland, Me.
 Main Street, Newport, R. I.

REMARKS.—We have been no inattentive observer of the progress of this novel art, and we are free to say from what we have seen, and personally examined, that Mr. Plumbe has succeeded in this art so as to surpass all others in the line in this country.—N. Y. Herald.

"Mr. Plumbe has brought the Daguerreotype to absolute perfection; and miniature painting, we regret to say, is scarcely heard of since the advent of this species of this artist have become known."—N. Y. Mirror.

"A photograph of a lady by Professor Plumbe, is the finest thing of the kind we have ever seen."—Phil. Pub. Ledger.

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

WILLIAM H. WOOD,

HAVING returned to Frankfort and established himself in the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its branches, he is now prepared to attend to any call in his line, on the shortest notice, and he flatters himself, that from many years experience above named business, his work can be surpassed in durability and style, in the West. He feels thankful for past favors, and hopes by prompt attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.
 January 1, 1846

R. KNOTT,